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his knowledge of the sources, is able to give so many quotations which show a strong Napoleonic feeling in France at various times, especially in 1830, that the reader is in danger of getting the impression that France was nearer to having a Napoleon II. on the throne than was actually the fact. Nevertheless, this book with its good index and illustrations is the best on the subject.

SIDNEY B. FAY.

Geschichte Europas seit den Verträgen von 1815 bis zum Frankfurter Frieden von 1871. Von ALFRED STERN. Vierter Band (Zweite Abteilung, Erster Band). (Stuttgart and Berlin: J. G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung Nachfolger. 1905. Pp. xviii, 617.)

THE fourth volume of Professor Alfred Stern's history of Europe is the first of the second division of his work, which is to treat of the history of Europe from 1830 to 1848. It differs neither in style nor in treatment from the volumes which have preceded it, and like them is distinguished for accuracy, thoroughness, and impartiality and shows a constant revision and extension of existing knowledge derived from the large number of new documents which Professor Stern has unearthed in London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort, Karlsruhe, The Hague, Florence, Zurich, and Bern. A possible defect may be discerned in the limitation of the subject-matter to political history only, and in the exclusion of social, economic, and religious affairs except as they throw light on political events. A more serious defect is the absence of an index—a defect characteristic of German publications—which, in a work of reference such as this is likely to become, is a very great inconvenience. Unlike many German works it was written in a simple and direct style, wanting perhaps at times in smoothness and elegance, but nevertheless always interesting and suggestive.

The present volume possesses a unity that is due to its treatment of a single theme, namely the Revolution of 1830 in France, its immediate consequences, and the reaction that everywhere followed. Beginning with the publication of the July Ordinances, it carries the history of the July Monarchy to the inauguration of the Périer ministry; and then, following up the effects of the revolution, it deals with the revolt in the Netherlands, the uprising in Poland, the various insurrectionary movements in Italy that mark the second stage in the early history of the Risorgimento, the agitation in Germany, the constitutional struggle in Switzerland, and the attitude of the Powers toward the organizations classed under the general head of Young Europe. In the case of each country except Belgium, where the events in the founding of the young kingdom are traced to 1840, the narrative closes with the events which mark the first stages of the reaction: the passing of the September laws of 1835 in France, the restoration of Russia's power in Poland in 1832, the seizure of Ancona by the French and the withdrawal of the English representative from the conference at Rome in the same year, the Vienna conferences of 1834 that formed the high-water mark of Metter-

nich's influence in Germany, the Münchengrätz treaty of 1833, and the temporary success of the Central European powers in their effort to coerce Switzerland into denying the right of asylum to the members of the secret societies. The remaining chapters deal with Spain and Portugal in the throes of the Carlist and Miguelist uprisings; with Turkey, Greece, and Russia involved in the after consequences of the Greek Revolutions, the assault of Mehemet Ali, and the negotiations that preceded the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi; with England and the agitation for reforms, electoral, parliamentary, industrial, and municipal—states that felt less directly the revolutionary spirit. The volume closes with an appendix of nine documents selected from those examined in the various European archives.

As far as I can judge, Professor Stern's researches have thrown the greatest light on the Belgian revolution and on the dealings of the Powers with Young Europe. Excellent as is his chapter on England, it contains nothing new except in the case of a few details drawn from Graham Wallas's *Life of Francis Place* (1898) which have not hitherto found their way into the general histories. For his treatment of local conditions in England Professor Stern has depended on the writings of Hans von Nostitz, *Das Aufsteigen des Arbeiterstandes in England* (Jena, 1900); P. F. Aschrott, *Das englische Armenwesen* (1886); Carl Hugo (Lindemann), *Städteverwaltung und Munizipal-Sozialismus in England* (1897); and Josef Redlich's *Englische Lokalverwaltung* (1901). Except for Wallas's book, noted above, and a German translation of Sidney Webb's *History of Trade Unionism*, he has largely ignored English works on these same subjects.

Turning to the narrative, we are impressed with the tremendous, almost pathetic earnestness with which the reports from Paris were received. A prominent revolutionist in Bologna declared that posterity would place the three wonderful days of July beside the six days of creation, and another in Germany hailed the pavements of the boulevards as "sanctified" by the blood that had been spilled thereon. A Spanish poet welcomed the victory, not as Parisian, but as European. Stern quotes a remarkable statement by a contemporary witness which is of interest to Americans. When Lafayette at the Hôtel de Ville hesitated what course to take, the envoy from the United States won him over to the Orleanist cause by saying, "I give you my word that your friends in America will be much more pleased if you aid in the erection of a free constitutional monarchy in France than if you attempt to establish an unstable republic." Of the London Conference of 1830 and its effect on Metternich's policy, Stern writes: "Material help from Austria for the king of the Netherlands was out of the question. At first Metternich had hoped to formulate some common plan of action with the Eastern Powers before an understanding had been reached with France. But instead of this he was compelled to see the Western Powers in agreement with each other behind his back." He gives an excellent account of Louis Napoleon's conspiracy in Rome in 1830, and

has a very appreciative and just comment upon Mazzini based upon the latter's famous remark: "Young Europe! that is the field of freedom in the nineteenth century. Italy must plant her banner in this common field. The Italian legion must take its stand beside the rank and file of France, Belgium, and Poland."

One of his most interesting pages deals with the last days of the Duke of Reichstadt, and he bases his conclusions on the work of Wertheimer, which has been recently translated into English: "Before the Revolution in France [the duke] had revelled in the thought that if the way to France should be forever cut off he would become another Prince Eugene for Austria. The fall of Charles X. opened up a larger world for his reveries. Even with the elevation of Louis Philippe the great drama on the Seine did not seem entirely closed to him. The Belgian revolt touched him only so far that he foresaw the probability of a war. But the Polish revolt roused in him the liveliest ambition to place himself at the head of so brave a people. When his mother fled from Parma, he wished to hasten immediately to her aid. But it was always his faith in his rights as a 'prince of France' that had the uppermost place in his mind." Twice in the summer of 1831 did Metternich make plans for placing the Duke of Reichstadt on the throne of France, and these plans were in full swing when this strange weakling died in 1832. Truly, as Stern says, "Mit ihm verschwand eine der tragischsten Gestalten der neueren Geschichte Europas."

The work is full, not only of valuable information, but of sound historical judgments, and even in its present incompleted form should be the constant companion of the student of nineteenth-century history.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

The Life of Granville George Leveson Gower, Second Earl Granville, K. G., 1815-1891. By Lord EDMOND FITZMAURICE. (London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1905. Two vols., pp. xx, 541; xvi, 536.)

ON the last day of March, 1891, the second Earl Granville died, in his seventy-sixth year. For more than a third of a century he had been the official leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords. Lord Granville was a most exceptionally attractive personality. Meeting him socially only in the most casual way and as a much younger man, forty years have in the case of the present writer quite failed to dim the memory of that ineffable charm. His was a blended fascination of manner, of tone, and of expression which instinctively inspired friendliness and invited confidence. As respects character, ideals, bearing, and achievements he typified all that was distinctively best in the British aristocracy.

Born in 1815, educated at Eton and at Oxford, Lord Leveson, as he was then by courtesy called, took his seat at Westminster, as the newly elected member from Morpeth, in 1836—the last year of the first reform